

**UNIVERZITA KARLOVA**

**2. LÉKAŘSKÁ FAKULTA**

Ústav ošetrovatelství

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**Aberantní chování, opioidy a bolest**

**Bakalářská práce**

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# ABSTRACT

## **Background:**

**Objectives:** The aim is to determine the frequency of risk of aberrant behavior based on screening and the actual incidence of aberrant the group of patients with chronic pain without opioid treatment.

**Methods:** 30 patients with chronic non-cancer pain not using opioid analgesics and 30 patients with chronic non-cancer pain using opioid analgesics hospitalized at the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, 2nd Faculty of Medicine Charles University and Motol University Hospital. Patients were presented with the following tests in paper form: Structured Interview, ORT, ET, COMM, SOAP-R, CADE AID. Respondents signed an informed consent form based on EC approval. The study was approved by the EC.

**Results:** For socio-demographic and clinical variables, we used chi-square testing for statistical significance as appropriate and concluded that there was a statistically significant difference between the opioid analgesic user group and the non-user group. When examining the effect of sociodemographic variables on quality of life in patients with chronic non-cancer pain compared to the effect of sociodemographic variables on the group of patients without chronic non-cancer pain, our study found that there was a moderate positive relationship between quality of life and age, and between quality of life and employment or retirement. On the other hand, there is no relationship between quality of life and gender or housing. There is also a slight negative relationship between quality of life and education. Similarly, we examined the influence of clinical variables and concluded that there is a moderate positive correlation between quality of life, BMI, back surgery, psychological help and VAS. In contrast, there is a moderate negative correlation between quality of life and regular alcohol consumption. Duration of back pain, number of years on opioids appear to be independent factors with respect to quality of life.

**Conclusions:** A cross-sectional study provided confirmation of the validity of the measurement tools. These tools are ready for use in the Czech settings and help to detect early risk of aberrant behaviour in patients diagnosed with chronic non-cancer pain.

## **KEYWORDS**

Aberrant behaviour, chronic non-malignant pain, prescription opioid analgesics, addiction, opioid crisis